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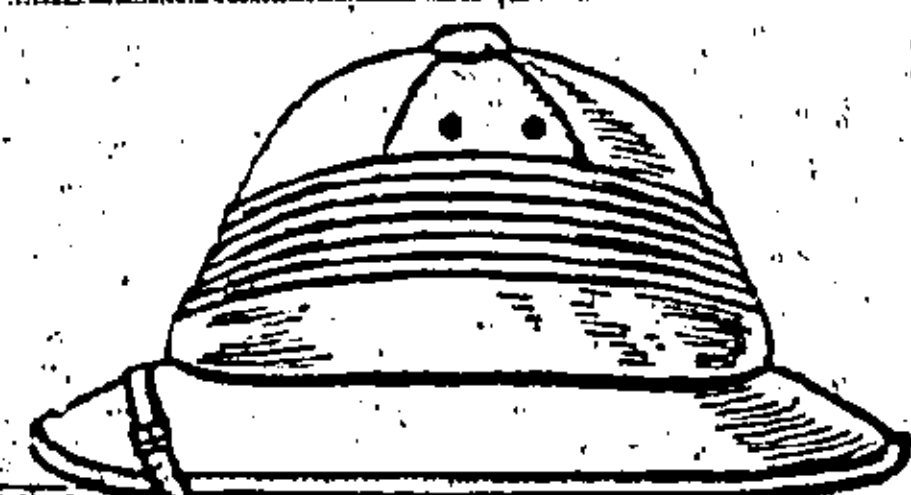
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THE CORONET

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[125]

A ONE-DAY TOUR OF
BATTLEFIELDS.

TOURISTS ARE NOT WANTED.

George F. Harrison, general manager of Thomas Cook & Son in the United States and Canada, has just returned to New York from a trip to the battlefields in France, where he went to see what the prospects were for American tourists to visit the war zone next Summer.

From his observations made in France, Mr. Harrison said, he did not believe there would be much tourist travel permitted in that country or Belgium before the Summer of 1920. Apart from the difficulties of obtaining permits from the French or Belgian military authorities to enter any part of the war zone, there was the lack of rolling stock on the railroads, and want of proper hotel accommodation in those districts. The people there have no food to spare for strangers, and no rooms for them to stay in.

In addition, Mr. Harrison said he did not believe that the people would welcome wealthy tourists riding about the devastated country with its ruined towns and villages on every side. When the railroad facilities become normal, such places as Lille, Rheims, Arras, Ypres, Sedan, Strasbourg, Verdun, Belfort, Soissons, Chateau-Thierry, Toul, and St. Mihiel could be visited without much difficulty.

There are sixty military automobiles in Paris, Mr. Harrison continued, "belonging to the United States Motor Transport Corps, and some of these are used to take visitors to the battlefields, if they have obtained special permits from the United States military authorities. No private cars are allowed to go there because there is grave danger from the unexploded mines, shells, and hand grenades which are strewn about on the battlefields and in the trenches and dugouts, and especially over the places called by the soldiers during the war 'No Man's Land'.

Well, Paris in the American visitors' car at 8 a.m., and returned at 3 p.m. the next day after travelling 140 miles, covering Chateau-Thierry and part of the Aisne sector. To see all the battlefields would take ten or twelve days and would prove somewhat tiresome, as they resemble each other closely in their trenches, dugouts, and shell-blasted areas. The automobile trip from Paris to the Toul and St. Mihiel sectors occupies two days.

Here is the programme of our trip. We left the hotel in Paris in a forty horse-power American car under the escort of Captain Cooke of the United States Information Bureau. We drove by way of Livry and Clay to Meaux, and after a few minutes' rest, to La Ferté-sous-Jouarre and Montreuil-aux-Lions. We were due there roughly 10.30 a.m. and found the main road as Montgomery for Lucy-le-Bocage and drove straight to Torcy. Torcy is a village entirely wrecked; we simply drove through and on to the village of Belleau, which is in the same condition, and finally to the edge of Belleau Wood. There began the interesting part of the trip.

We left the car and started walking through the wood, which begins at the middle of a rather sharp rise of ground and crowns the crest. It was very muddy and walking among the bushes was a rather hard business. The interest, however, was such that it would be worth while even if more difficult.

Before entering the wood we saw the remains of two German soldiers; one of them had been killed by a shell which had struck him. The bones still in the uniform were lying on the ground, but the skull had been thrown up and was hanging on a piece of tree about 4 feet high. In the wood, which was torn to pieces, the trace of a savage fight was still visible. At the foot of every tree was a dugout for machine gunners, which had been battered by very heavy artillery fire.

This place was a typical machine-gun nest. All sorts of remains and rubbish were lying on the ground—pieces of uniform and clothes, remains of belts, equipment, ammunition cases, tooth brushes and similar private articles. Very lights, cartridges and hand grenades by the hundreds, also from place to place unexploded shells of every size—in a word, a very realistic spectacle which fully gives the idea of the fight to the finish which took place early in June between the American marines and some picked German troops who held the southern part of the Bois Belleau until nearly all of them were killed.

The Captain told us that the clearing of that particular corner of the wood lasted a week. It was first passed over by the American troops without having been thoroughly cleaned up, but all the troops which had gone beyond were forced to retrace their steps at that time on account of heavy machine-gun fire.

We drove to Bourches, where we did not stop, and on to Vaux over a road in very bad condition on account of numerous shell holes, which rendered the drive very slow. We met on the way a certain number of American naval officers and Red Cross nurses who were walking—most probably to Belleau Wood—to understand the American authorities encourage as much as they can this kind of visit, and provide all officers in the army and navy with every facility and leave to get well acquainted with the different places where the Americans distinguished themselves.

CHATEAU-THIERRY AND THE RETURN. "We reached Chateau-Thierry at 12.25, 'o'clock after having covered roughly 100 kilometres. The hills surrounding Chateau-Thierry had been shelled pretty heavily; each hole could easily be distinguished because the underground of white chalk came into sight in nearly every hole, and the white colour could easily be noticed from the distance. The landscape looked like the face of a man who had had small-pox.

"The town of Chateau-Thierry was in 'No Man's Land' for about a month, but neither the Germans nor the French occupied it. There were patrol work and street fighting, but no regular artillery bombardment. The town did not suffer.

"Although tourist travel would not be permitted, he understood in Paris that Americans who wished to visit the graves of relatives buried in France or Flanders would be allowed to do so when railroad facilities had been somewhat improved and the present state of congestion ameliorated.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS

CANTON, April 30th.

ENEMY PROPERTIES IN SHANGHAI.

The Authorities have received information that the British Government has sent a delegate to Shanghai to take charge of the sale of enemy properties in Shanghai.

All the enemy properties, except the German Consulate, will, it is said, be sold by auction.

THE CEMENT WORKS.

In regard to the projected sale of the Cement Works in Canton, the British Consul has notified the Civil Governor that a loan was made to the Works by a British firm in Canton. The loan has not been repaid and the debt must be settled before the Works are sold.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Owing to the delay in pulling down the city walls, the Directors of the Municipal Council have issued instructions to hasten the work. The famous water clock is to be removed to the first public garden.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

It is reported that General Luk Wing-tung suddenly went off to Lungchow the other day. Many of the Kwangsi leaders are proceeding to consult him on military and other matters.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The Peking Government proposes to engage the troops who will be demobilized as labourers in railway construction. It is reported that the foreign banks in Peking are negotiating a loan to the Peking Government.

The British and American Ministers, who went to Shansi, returned to Peking yesterday.

THE ECONOMICS OF A WAR INDEMNITY.

VIEWS OF SIR CHARLES ADDIS.

Sir Charles Addis, in an address to the members of the Institute of Bankers on "The Economics of a War Indemnity," delivered at the School of Oriental Studies, observed that while he did not think we should show any leniency towards Germany, it was idle to shut our eyes to the economic dilemma with which we were faced. The alternatives were a prosperous Germany and an indemnity or a crippled Germany and little or no indemnity. We could not have it both ways. If our object was to obtain an indemnity, then we should, fairly and frankly face the logical consequence of that position. A penal indemnity was a very bad business. If Germany were given reasonable facilities of trade, freedom of markets, freedom of access to raw material, and freedom in arranging the mode of payment, he believed that we might reasonably expect to receive the maximum amount which it was decided that Germany could pay with the minimum injury to the trade of Great Britain. The interdependence of nations, he asserted, made it impossible to cripple Germany without at the same time crippling British trade. Conversely, British trade would benefit by any increase in the prosperity of Germany.

FILL-UP.

Some Chinese porcelain, the property of Mr. Montagu G. Threlkeld, of Hongkong Hall, Grantham, included a pair of Kang-ho cylindrical powdered-blue vases finely enamelled with birds in famille-verte, 17 in. high, which were bought at Christie's recently for 1,600 guineas.

"We left Chateau-Thierry at 1.30 p.m. to return to Paris. We first of all stopped at Vaux on the main road, about three kilometres from Chateau-Thierry. We had driven across Vaux in the morning, but had not stopped and the American officer specially wanted to show us this village, which was really the first stage of the battle. It was a typical machine-gun nest, and was entirely by American staff officers and carried out by the American contingents. The village was taken in about eight minutes, with 300 prisoners and a certain number of guns and machine guns.

"Vaux is just as badly battered as Bourches and Belleau, but the immediate environs are most interesting to the tourist, and I hope that it, as well as Bois Belleau, will be kept in their present state as nearly as possible.

"You will notice on the map a black line, which represents a narrow-gauge railway which passes along a slope above the village. From place to place there are big stones, as in the Forest of Fontainebleau. Every stone has been utilized and shelters dug under each one; the utmost has been made out of every inch of cover, on each side of the railway line, as the place has been utilized by both the Germans and the Americans in the reverse direction, of course. The whole place is surrounded by tremendous shell holes, and here and there one can see large unexploded shells or aerial torpedoes half buried in the soil.

Mr. Harrison said that the automobile, which could make fifty-five miles an hour on good roads, left Vaux at 3.15 and diverged from the main road to Paris in order to visit the scene of the first battle of the Marne in September, 1914. He added that more time could be spent with interest at Belleau Wood and also at Vaux.

Although tourist travel would not be permitted, he understood in Paris that Americans who wished to visit the graves of relatives buried in France or Flanders would be allowed to do so when railroad facilities had been somewhat improved and the present state of congestion ameliorated.

CONSTABLE'S STORY
DISBELIEVED.A WITNESS ON THE PROPER
RELATION OF THE SEXES.

"He bears me ill-will, and therefore instituted this action against me," said a Chinese, charged with being in possession of a sword, to Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Mr. Orme: Whose is the sword?—Defendant: It does not belong to me.

Inspector Macdonald: The constable's story is that—

Mr. Orme (to Inspector Macdonald): Give me half-a-minute, will you?—(To the defendant): Was the sword in your possession at the time?—Defendant: The sword was with me, but does not belong to me.

The constable deposed to having searched the defendant, on suspicion, near Oakland Path, and to having found the sword concealed in his trousers.

Defendant said that the sword was thrown amidst other things as waste-iron. His children used to play with it. The constable, defendant continued, owed him a grudge and wanted to run him in. The constable had often been sent away from defendant's house.

The constable denied ever having gone to the defendant's house.

The next witness, a woman-tenant of 25, Eastern Street, said she was standing outside her house, and saw the constable taking the defendant from his house.

Mr. Orme: Are you a friend of the defendant?—Witness (with a broad smile): He is my neighbour.

Yes, but are you friends?—It is not good for men and women to be too familiar. (Laughter.)

Mr. Orme (to defendant): Do you know the witness?—Defendant: I do not know who she is, but her face seems to be quite familiar to me. (Laughter.)

The defendant's father stated that the constable came to his house and wanted to recline on his son's bed. He objected. This made the constable angry, and, seizing the sword, he took defendant into custody, and dragged him away. Four years ago, proceeded the witness, when he first came to live in that house, the sword was there amongst a heap of rubbish.

The Magistrate thought the version of the defence quite a plausible and credible one, and discharged the defendant.

THE FAR EAST IN
PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

Mr. W. H. Sugden, asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, in the House of Commons, on March 28th, whether, in view of the serious and uncertain nature of the markets abroad of the Lancashire cotton-spinning and weaving trade obtaining since the armistice was signed, he would take steps to obtain a report as to the possibility of opening new markets abroad, of the solution of exchange values, and of the proper support to establish a reasonable and full supply of raw cotton at such price as would enable the Lancashire cotton trade to compete in the Eastern markets.

Sir A. D. Steel-Maitland said that one of the main duties of the commercial attachés was to report on the possibilities of new and extended markets for goods, including, of course, textiles. As regards the Far East, the situation was full of anxiety, and the despatch of a Special Commission to investigate the conditions was at present under consideration by the Department, which was in communication with the trade on the subject. No report could suggest any general solution of exchange values.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

Mr. C. Harmsworth informed Colonel Yate that all Germans had been turned out of the British concession at Shanghai.

TRANS-PACIFIC TRAFFIC.
NEW N.Y.K. STEAMERS.

With a view to competing with the Canadian Pacific steamer service which has the cream of the traffic on the North Pacific route with its big Empress boats, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to extend its service on that line by building three new steamers, each of 30,000 tons capacity (says the Japan Times).

Japan's premier shipping company is in possession of over 1,180,000,000 reserve funds which will reach over 2,200,000,000 when the profit for the present term is added, and the directors have drawn up a plan to construct three new line liners by using these accumulating reserves, considering that the North American line is fast becoming one of the most important sea routes of the world.

The steamers will have a speed of 20 knots and will cover the trip between Japan and America in a week. The first steamer will, perhaps, be ordered from a British yard and the other two will be ordered from Japanese yards.

At the same time the N.Y.K. intends to improve the service on the Japan-Shanghai line by adding three 8,000 tons steamers, also to be newly constructed, to further facilitate the trade between Japan and China. On the completion of the new steamers which will be built at home yards, the service will be made an every-day service.

The company will also construct several new cargo boats in addition to these new passenger boats.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.
ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

At Happy Valley, yesterday, the St. Joseph's College held their fourth annual athletic sports in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. There were altogether thirty events on the programme, including several for children. The College championship was won by A. Rahmin, the youthful champion of the Colony, with H. Braga a close second.

An accident, which fortunately did not turn out to be serious, took place while the one-mile bicycle race was in progress. Three of the leaders, while in the straight for home, collided and fell. A. G. Abbas received a few bruises, and had to be carried off the field. The team race open to all schools in the Colony was won by Queen's College. At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. E. Ralphs distributed the prizes to the successful competitors amidst loud applause, and Mr. J. P. Braga presented her with a bouquet of flowers in a silver vase. Bro. Aimar, the Director, thanked all who had contributed towards making the sports a success.

G. Hyder, it must be mentioned, won outright the Cup presented by the Civil Service for competition amongst Hongkong schools. A. Rahmin was presented with a special prize by the St. Joseph's College Sports Committee.

THE RESULTS.

The following were the results:
Long Jump (Junior)—J. A. Akbar; 2, Tay Yew Ai. Distance, 11ft. 2ins.
Long Jump (Senior)—A. Rahmin; 2, O. Ismail. Distance, 12ft.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Junior)—J. H. Braga; 2, Tay Yew Ai.
120 YARDS FLAT RACE (Senior)—J. A. Rahmin; 2, N. Silva.

50 YARDS SMALL BOYS' RACE—J. C. Paley; 2, C. F. Osmund; 3, C. H. Harteen.
40 YARDS FLAT RACE (Junior)—J. Tay Yew Ai; 2, H. Braga.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE (Senior)—J. F. Rodrigues; 2, John Go.
100 YARDS SMALL BOYS' RACE—J. C. Paley; 2, Robt. Watt.

High Jump (Junior)—J. H. Braga; 2, A. Hochar. Height, 4ft. 6in.
High Jump (Senior)—J. G. Go; 2, Lam Hon Wing. Height, 5ft. 4in.

120 YARDS FLAT RACE (open to St. Lewis Industrial School)—J. Lo Yew; 2, Ka Pat To Luk.
220 YARDS FLAT RACE (Junior)—J. Choy Kom Woon; 2, L. Ribeiro.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE (Senior)—J. A. Rahmin; 2, O. Ismail.
120 YARDS FLAT RACE—J. J. Braga; 2, T. A. Ballo.

Team Race—1, Queen's College.
Sack Race—A. Razack; 2, Luke Tang.
100 YARDS FLAT RACE (open to Italian Convent School)—J. Agnes Dillon; 2, Margaret William.

Half-Mile Flat Race (Junior)—J. L. Rocha; 2, F. Ribeiro; 3, Choy Kam Woon.
Half-Mile Flat Race (Senior)—J. G. Hyder; 2, B. Hyder; 3, F. Rodrigues.

Vertebrae Race—J. E. J. Noronha; 2, H. Cappon.
100 YARDS FLAT RACE—J. D. Razack; 2, I. Haroon.

One-Mile Bicycle Race—J. L. Rocha; 2, A. Botelho.
100 YARDS FLAT RACE (open to St. Mary's School)—J. A. Oliveira; 2, J. Luiz; 3, B. Gil.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE—J. R. M. Omar; 2, F. Xavier; 3, A. Ismail.
100 YARDS FLAT RACE (open to St. Francis School)—J. A. Dillon; 2, B. Gosano; 3, A. Osorio.

Three-Legged Race—J. M. Silva and L. Xavier; 2, Loi Hong Wing and Hean Ping.
100 YARDS FLAT RACE (open to French Convent)—J. H. Solomon; 2, R. Chue.

130 YARDS FLAT RACE—J. J. Luiz; 2, B. Santos; 3, R. Tavares; 4, C. Wong.
120 YARDS CONSOLATION RACE (Junior)—J. A. de Silva; 2, J. T. Cotin.

120 YARDS CONSOLATION RACE (Senior)—J. S. Sopher; 2, I. Hsinin.
The following were the officials:—General Committee: Rev. Bro. Director (President), Cerebral, Francisco, The Yate, the Rev. Brothers of St. Joseph's College, the Committee of the St. Joseph's College Association (ex-officio), Messrs. J. P. Braga, F. E. Carvalho, H. Dixon, M. Fernandez, E. J. Noronha, J. M. Noronha, J. C. V. Ribeiro, V. P. P. Ribeiro, J. M. Rocha, J. P. Xavier and G. A. Yanovich, Jr.; Judges: Messrs. J. M. Braga, W. Eern, T. A. Carvalho and Rev. J. S. Harrington; Handicappers: Mr. R. M. Omar and Mr. F. A. Xavier; Starters: Messrs. D. Dutton, A. Goldenberg and F. L. Silva; Timekeepers: Mr. L. A. Gutierrez, Mr. J. M. Rocha, Dr. F. M. Graça Osorio and Mr. U. M. Omar; Hon. Secretaries: Rev. Bro. Alphonsus and Mr. J. P. Braga; Working Committee: Messrs. J. M. Alaraki, R. M. Alaraki, M. Baptista, B. D. Baptista, J. M. Braga, N. Braga, P. H. Carvalho, T. A. Carvalho, L. G. Cordeiro, F. H. Dillon, S. H. Carrol, A. Goldenberg, L. A. Gutierrez, P. P. Julyan, F. J. Luz, W. Mehal, B. M. Omar, U. M. Omar, D. Ruttonjee, F. L. Silva, H. Silva, R. Tatum and F. A. Xavier.

EX-ARMY OFFICERS AND THEIR TITLES.

The Newspaper World, having been asked whether New Army officers who have returned to civil life are entitled to be referred to in newspapers as "captain," etc., has been informed by the War Office that those officers of the New Army who are granted permission to retain their rank are, on their return to civil life, entitled to be referred to by their military titles, as a military right, provided they are shown in the London Gazette as being entitled to retain such rank. Apparently where permission is not officially gazetted, the rank is not to be retained.

CORRESPONDENCE.
JOURNALISTIC ETIQUETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sir, Our mess last night, on the expenditure of only ten cents, enjoyed an entertainment that was worth \$100. I sent out for my usual "rag" and was told "no got, allow maken solem; can catchee Telegraph." When reading it I came across an article which told me that the Editor of the Telegraph was very pleased with you, that you had published a letter that should have been addressed to his paper. Of course it should have, and by the same token, it shows what a naughty, naughty editor you are. Now, really you mustn't do such a naughty thing again. How dare you put a letter of this kind into print? How dare you put it in with a characteristic air of lofty superiority? How dare you do anything the Telegraph does not like?

The Daily Press man whose job it is to crib news from the Telegraph must have been rendered sleepy on Tuesday night in his endeavour to get items of local interest from the Telegraph.

I hope you will suitably admonish the correspondent who revealed such a poor spirit in not having the manliness to send his criticism to the Telegraph.

Fancy the Telegraph giving lectures on journalistic etiquette! It is the funniest thing since the war. But Boys will be Boys.

Mr. Editor, it was the best ten cents worth I have had since I have been in the Colony. The ten cents' worth is now hanging suitably framed in a place of honour.

Hoping I shall never have occasion to write to you again in such a strain—Yours truly,

AMUSED.

Kowloon, 30th April, 1919.

CENSORSHIP AND PASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sir, Already many war restrictions have been removed, but the Censorship and Passes are still going on unnecessarily, with great inconvenience to the public. I think it is time that the local Government should take up this matter, especially the Passes, which give more trouble to passengers to and fro; as for the rest they can gradually be removed when thought fits. The signing of Peace is drawing near, and by that time we hope Hongkong will resume its pre-war normal state. Yours,

A VOICE.

Hongkong, April 30th, 1919.

[The Press Censorship was abolished in the United Kingdom on April 30th, and it was announced a few days ago that the Order abolishing it in this Colony would be gazetted shortly.—Ed. H.K.D.P.]

HONGKONG WEDDING.

SUTOR-McNEILLIE.

A pretty wedding was solemnized, yesterday morning, at the Union Church, when Lieut. H. Sutor, R.N.R., led to the altar Miss Winifred Gwen McNeillie, daughter of Mr. D. McNeillie, of the Taikoo Dockyard.

The sacred edifice was chastely decorated for the occasion with arum lilies, pot palms, ferns, etc. There was a large attendance of friends of the bride and bridegroom. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly attired in a white satin gown, with silver lace, covered with white georgette and trimmed with beads. She wore a tulle veil with a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies, hyacinths, and white roses.

The bride was attended by Miss Jessie McNeillie (her sister) and Miss Margaret Scott, bridesmaids. The former was attired in a dress of lemon georgette crepe, embroidered with brown silk and beads. A velvet scarf adorned her neck, and she wore a hat of brown straw, trimmed with blue georgette and pansies. She carried a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums and pansies. Miss Margaret Scott's dress was of pink satin, and her cream hat was trimmed with pink ribbons. Her bouquet was of pink roses. Lieut. Harvey, R.N.R., acted as best man.

As the bride walked up the aisle the hymn "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" was sung, and after the nuptial knot had been tied, "O perfect love" was rendered. After the signing of the register, the newly-married couple left the church to the strains of "Mendelssohn's" "Wedding March" played on the organ by Mr. E. J. Chapman.

A reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel. Mrs. Scott, who did the honours, was dressed in champagne satin, covered with French blue flet, and embroidered with beads, with a hat to match. She carried a bouquet of tea-roses and chrysanthemums.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sutor left in the afternoon for their honeymoon, which will be spent at "The Bute" going away costume was of white brocade, trimmed with blue and hat to match.

CLAIM FOR HOUSE TRESPASS.
INTERESTING SUMMARY COURT CASE.

Mr. Justice Melbourne, heard an interesting application for damages at the Summary Court, yesterday.

Lo Man Shun, a grocer and rice merchant, who till recently lived at No. 440, Canton Road, Mong-kok-tai, claimed \$1,000 as damages for trespass and conversion of his goods, from Choong Sing Yew, manager of the Yau Cheong pawnshop.

Mr. R. F. Mattingley, who appeared for the plaintiff, said his client received notice in February from his landlord to quit the premises on March 4th. On February 5th some workmen belonging to a firm of builders broke into his home and, during the next two weeks, carried out extensive repairs and alterations, and, on March 2nd, two days before his notice expired, the new tenant, Yau Cheong, came in and took possession of his house.

Plaintiff, in evidence, said that the furniture in his shop was valued at \$400.

The defence was that the plaintiff abandoned the premises early in February and that the new tenant (defendant) went into occupation on February 11th. There were no goods of any sort in the premises on February 10th.

The landlord, in evidence, stated that although his solicitors had written to the plaintiff to quit the premises, the plaintiff had "run away" long before that.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, for the defendant, said that the plaintiff had brought an action against a man who had innocently rented empty premises, instead of proceeding against the landlord against whom he might, or might not, have had a remedy.

Mr. Hill, the bailiff, had stated that when he distrained on the house, he did not find any of the \$400 worth of furniture which the plaintiff submitted he had left in the house. The claim was an absolutely fraudulent one, based on deliberate perjury. He submitted that when a tenant absconded from a house, after notice to quit, the landlord was entitled to enter, even before the expiry of the notice.

Mr. Mattingley said "there were two distinct claims—one for conversion of goods and the other for trespass. The plaintiff's evidence that his furniture was there was unshaken, and if the Court believed him, he was entitled to damages. As regards trespass, there were two things that supported the plaintiff's claim—one was the notice to quit on March 3rd, and the other was the distress warrant. He pointed out that the defendant had not even attempted to find out whether the premises had been abandoned or not. It was true that the defendant was innocent in that he entered the premises, but there was no necessity to show guilty knowledge in order to prove trespass.

Judgment was given for defendant with costs.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS.

Captain M. S. Northcote, commanding "D" Company, H.K.D.C., was presented with the Long Service Medal, (for twenty years' service) by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, at a parade of "A" and "B" Companies and the Mounted Section of the Hongkong Defence Corps, under the command of Major Morgan, held on the Polo ground, on Tuesday evening. H.E. was accompanied by Major-General Ventris. Amongst the Defence Corps officers present were: Major Armstrong, Major Black, Captain Stewart, Captain Evan Jones, and Captain Kennett.

H.E., in a brief speech, alluded to Captain Northcote's services in the Corps, after which H.E. pinned the medal on the officer's breast.

"A" Company was next presented with a silver cup—an award for the good scores made by him in last year's musketry course. H.E. prefaced this presentation with a few remarks. He referred to the exceptionally good scores made, and remarked that he did not think these had ever been beaten before.

Two Gunners of the Artillery Company—Gunner Sorby and Bomber Raiton—were also presented with cups for high scores gained in shooting.

After the presentations had been made, H.E. referred to the approaching departure of Major Morgan. He spoke of the high state of efficiency to which the Corps had been brought, a state unparalleled in its history, and to the very good musketry results. These were all due to the energy infused into the men and the Corps by Major Morgan.

Major Morgan responded suitably. After H.E. and Major-General Ventris had left, Major Morgan bade his men farewell. The standard of efficiency reached by the Corps was, he believed, due, not so much to his personal efforts, as to those of the men themselves.

Three hearty cheers, at the conclusion of the parade, terminated the proceedings.

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SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

OPEN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

NG SZE KWONG WINS AFTER A HARD STRUGGLE.

The Chinese champion, Ng Sze Kwong, won the open singles championship of the Colony for the second time yesterday, when, after coming within an ace of losing, he made a brilliant recovery, and defeated N. E. Kent in the best of five long sets. The game was full of variety. Ng Sze Kwong was off colour. This was due in some measure to his having strained a muscle when playing in the open doubles match on Monday. N. E. Kent, on the other hand, was as cool and as accurate as he has ever been this year, and that is saying a great deal. In the second and third sets he played with machine-like precision.

Even those who were aware that Kent has been at the top of his form this season expected Ng Sze Kwong to win more easily than he did. It is a coincidence that this is the fourth year in succession that Ng Sze Kwong has defeated Kent in the open singles competition; the previous occasions being, of course, in the earlier rounds, as this is the first year in which Kent has reached the final. Ng Sze Kwong appeared to take things easily at the commencement of the match and he did not attempt to place the ball as much as usual. Moreover he certainly felt the strain of playing in the hot sun more than did Kent.

It was too hot for strenuous tennis when the match commenced at 4.15 p.m. in the presence of a much larger crowd than had witnessed any match this year.

Ng Sze Kwong, serving, won the first game, and Kent equalised at once by confident hitting. After each player had obtained another game, Ng Sze Kwong took the following three games, the set then being 3-2. The Chinese was driving with "caution" rather than brilliance, leaving it to Kent to make the mistakes.

Just about this time Kent stopped making mistakes, and seeing that Ng Sze Kwong's moderate drives provided good openings at the net, played up to his opponent's shots and equalised amidst

great applause. Ng Sze Kwong, who had put no serious effort up to this stage, put on a spurt and won the next two games and the set, 7-5.

It was plain, soon after the second set commenced, that both players were feeling the heat. Kent opened the scoring in a game, which produced some long rallies. In spite of his carelessness, Ng Sze Kwong won two games, thanks to Kent preferring to remain in the vicinity of the base-line, instead of coming up to the net. But here the Chinese player's luck stopped.

Kent brought off some good long drives and was soon leading 4-2. Ng Sze Kwong equalised again and the tennis became very fast and interesting. Each time Kent took a game, his opponent equalised, and altogether no less than 18 games were played before Kent won, 9-7.

Ng Sze Kwong, who was in distress by this time, wisely rested himself in the third set, and did not make any effort to hit any but the balls that came direct to him. Even then he lost his accuracy, and his cut from the service line—a stroke on which he depends so much—persistently went wrong. Kent, on the other hand, made no mistake whatsoever, and his drives from the base line and his accurate volleying were a treat to see. Forcing the game in fine style, he won the set without giving his opponent a game.

Kent started the fourth set in such style that it seemed certain he would win the match. Ng Sze Kwong, serving, won his first game, and then Kent ran away with three games, with a series of absolutely brilliant shots, following up his drives by coming up to the net and smothering Ng Sze Kwong's returns. Each player then obtained a game and the set stood at 4-4 in Kent's favour. The latter was playing so well that even Ng Sze Kwong's most optimistic supporters gave up the game as lost. It was then that Ng Sze Kwong once again braced himself up, and, by extreme caution, forcing Kent to keep to the base line with clever drives from the back of the court, obtained two more games, equalising matters. The rest of the set produced a grim struggle, Kent making every effort in the realisation that if this set was won the championship was his. Without being brilliant, Ng Sze Kwong showed a degree of persistence that proved how well he had husbanded his strength. The match seemed anyone's when the set stood at 6-6 all, and Ng Sze Kwong received the applause he deserved when he won the next two games and the set, 8-6.

Only in the last set did Ng Sze Kwong show real championship form. He had recovered much of his strength, and he proceeded to bring off a succession of brilliant shots, giving absolutely nothing away. Relying mostly on his back-hand drives, the Chinese player kept his opponent running from one end of the court to the other. On his part Kent did not submit tamely, and the tennis at this stage was much closer than was indicated by the fact that Ng Sze Kwong won the set 6-1, and the match, 7-5, 7-9, 6-8, 8-6, 6-1.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The distribution of prizes won at the tournament took place immediately after the match. Mr. F. Maitland thanked Mr. P. M. Hodgson for the hard work he had put in as Secretary. Everything had worked so smoothly because Mr. Hodgson had been in charge. He thanked also the Handicapping Committee and the umpires, particularly Mr. Nisbet—it was strange to see him as an umpire, instead of a player—and Mr. C. Thorne. One event had not been finished (the Club Mixed Handicap Doubles) owing to one of the players not being quite fit after Monday's match, but it would be played off as soon as possible. He specially congratulated the Chinese on the marvellous way they had come forward in tennis. He announced that Mr. Ho Fook, who had presented the two Cups which had been won outright by Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, was kindly putting up another two cups. He wished the Chinese players good luck at Manila and expressed the hope that they would be seen at Wimbledon one day, for there was no knowing how far the Chinese would go in sport.

The prizes were then distributed by Miss Gurner as follows:—

Club Handicap Singles, Class A.—Winner, L. Forster; runner-up, A. Morse.

Club Handicap Singles, Class B.—Winner, C. B. Brown; runner-up, W. MacKenzie.

Club Handicap Doubles.—Winners, J. A. Redmond and A. Morse; runners-up, Col. Crisp and Capt. Murray.

Open Doubles.—Winners, N. E. Kent and T. A. Redmond; runners-up, Capt. Murray and J. S. Jennings.

Open Singles.—Winner, N. E. Kent; runner-up, T. Mischina.

Doubles Championship of the Colony.—Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung.

Singles Championship.—Ng Sze Kwong.

Mr. Maitland, in thanking Miss Gurner for having given away the prizes, presented her with a beautiful bouquet in a silver vase.

Commodore Gurner thanked Mr. Maitland, on behalf of his daughter, for having asked her to give away the prizes. The tournament had been an extremely good one.

The gathering then dispersed.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

The first match in connection with the above league was played at the Military Hospital on Tuesday between R.A.M.C. (A) and 88th Co. R.G.A. (B), and was won by the former by 59 to 23 games.

Scores:—

Capt. Burn and L. Cpl. Kirby beat Gns. Horsfall and Sandell, 7-1; beat Gns. Bain and Long, 7-2; beat Sgt. Webb and Haskings, 7-2.

Staff-Sergt. Theyers and Sergt. Taylor beat Sergts. Webb and Haskings, 5-4; beat Gns. Horsfall and Sandell, 8-1; beat Gns. Baines and Long, 6-2.

Sergt. McKeanie and L. Cpl. Webb beat Gns. Baines and Long, 7-2; beat Sergts. Webb and Haskings 6-3; beat Gns. Horsfall and Sandell, 5-4.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Civil Service C.C. at home on Saturday at 2 p.m.:—C. Severn (captain), A. E. Wood, B. W. Bradbury, P. J. Ling, J. T. Smalley, R. A. Dunca, R. E. O. Bird, C. Sara, W. H. Edmonds, H. E. Strange, and P. T. Lambie. Reserve: E. Fincher.

"A WILD-LOOKING SAVAGE."

"Who's this wild-looking savage?" asked Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, when a scantily-clad and none-too-clean Chinese appeared before him on a charge of begging in Queen's Road.

Sergt. Arie explained that the man had been sent away to Canton on three different occasions.

Mr. Lindsell (to defendant): Why did you return?—To find work.

Mr. Lindsell: Five dollars or ten days.

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THE HOUSE OF HATE.

Episode 20 following "OLD GLORY." To-night sees the closing of this great serial. It has been the greatest success since the first time Pearl came on the screen in "ELAINE."

Sunday Matinee, May 4th, at 6 p.m.

THE LAW OF THE RANGE.

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RELIABLE QUALITIES.

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[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
REVISED TEXT OF COVENANT.

New York, April 28th.

The following is the text of the Covenant of the League of Nations as it will be presented to the Plenary Session of the Peace Conference on Monday afternoon, April 28th.

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the High Contracting Parties agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article I.—The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant, and notice thereof shall be sent to all other members of the League. Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments. Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

Article II.—The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council with a permanent Secretariat.

Article III.—The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the League. The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require, at the seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon. The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. At meetings of the Assembly each member of the League shall have one vote and may have not more than three representatives.

Article IV.—The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion, until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first selected by the Assembly representatives of — shall be members of the Council. With the approval of the majority of the Assembly the Council may name additional members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the Council. The Council, with like approval, may increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council. The Council shall meet from time to time, as occasion may require, and at least once a year at the seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon. The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. Any

member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League. At meetings in the Council, each member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote and may have not more than one representative.

Article V.—Except where otherwise expressly provided in the Covenant decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the meeting. All matters of procedure at the meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, and the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council, and may be decided by a majority of the members of the League represented at the first meeting of the Assembly, and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States.

Article VI.—The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such secretaries and staff as may be required. The first Secretary-General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly. The secretaries and the staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council. The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council. The expense of the Secretariat shall be borne by the members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article VII.—The seat of the League is established at Geneva. The Council may, at any time, decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere. All positions under, or in connection with, the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women. Representatives of the members of the League and officials of the League, when engaged on the business of the League, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities. The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

Article VIII.—The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement, by common action, of international obligations. The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each member of the League, shall formulate plans for such reductions for the consideration and action of the several Governments. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years. After the plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be extended without the concurrence of the Council. The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, regard being paid to the necessities of the members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety. Each State undertakes to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programmes, and the conditions of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

Article IX.—A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles I. and VIII. and on military and naval questions generally.

Article X.—The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article XI.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern of the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case such emergency should arise the Secretary-General shall, on the request of any member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council. It is also decided to be the fundamental right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article XII.—The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council. In any case, under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article XIII.—The members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. Disputes regarding the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the Court of Arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any Convention existing between them. The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award the Council shall propose what steps need be taken to give effect thereto.

Article XIV.—The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

Article XV.—If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case and all the relevant facts and papers. The Council may forthwith direct the publi-

cation thereof. The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate. If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council, either unanimously or by a majority vote, shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto. Any members of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same. If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report. If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement. The Council may, in any case, under this Article, refer the dispute to the Assembly, provided that such request be made within 14 days after the submission of the dispute to the Council. In any case referred to the Assembly all the provisions of this Article and of Article XII., relating to the action and powers of the Council, shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly is concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other members of the League, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, and shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

Article XVI.—Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its Covenant under Articles XII., XIII., or XV. it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State whether a member of the League or not. It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armaments of the forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League. The members of the League agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the Covenant of the League. Any member of the League which has violated any Covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the League represented thereon.

Article XVII.—In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a State which is not a member of the League or between States not members of the League, they shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of settling such dispute upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted the provisions of Articles XII. to XVI. inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council. Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances. If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of settling such dispute and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of Article XVI. shall be applicable as against the State taking such action. If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligation of membership in the League for the purpose of settling such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article XVIII.—Every convention or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article XIX.—The Assembly may, from time to time, advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

Article XX.—The members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations of understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case a member of the League shall, before becoming a member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article XXI.—Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

Article XXII.—To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant. The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League. The character of the Mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic condition and other similar circumstances. Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can provisionally be recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone, and the wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory. Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are in such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military

and naval bases, and of military training of the nations for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League. There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above-mentioned, in the interests of the indigenous population. In every case of Mandate the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report, in reference to the territory committed to its charge. The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council. A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the Mandates.

Article XXIII.—Subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League (a) will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations; (b) will undertake to secure just treatment of native inhabitants of territories under their control; (c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest; (e) will make provision to and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League in this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be in mind; and (f) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

Article XXIV.—There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League. In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions, but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council, and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable. The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

Article XXV.—The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having for their purpose the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

Article XXVI.—Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the League who represent a majority of the members of the Council, and by a majority of the members of the Assembly. Such amendment shall bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the League.

ANNEX TO THE COVENANT.
I.—Original Members of the League of Nations, Signatories of the Treaty of Peace: United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, South Wales (1), India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, and Uruguay.

States invited to accede to the Covenant: Argentina, Republic of Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela.

II.—First Secretary-General of the League of Nations.
EARLIER CABLES
OBITUARY
SIR JOHN JARDINE.

LONDON, April 28th.
The death is announced of Sir John Jardine.

(Sir John Jardine, K.C., LL.D. (Aberdeen) and Liberal M.P. for Roxburgh since 1904, was a Judge of the High Court of Bombay in 1885, and Acting Chief Justice of Bombay ten years later.)

Draw the cork
and HAIG &
HAIG SCOTS
WHISKY will
sing its own
praises



The quantity
limited
The quality is
rare
You cannot get
me everywhere

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

I am a famous bottle because of the famous contents that I carry. You will always have to pay a little more for me than for other bottles of Whisky because no other bottle carries quite so fine a Whisky.

I am welcomed and esteemed in all good clubs and cultured homes, and wherever people of good taste meet and have fellowship—not for myself, remember. I am only a bottle; I am famous for the fact that I contain HAIG & HAIG FIVE STARS SCOTS WHISKY.

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MERCHANT PRINCES ARE CALLING FOR ME
KINGS OF FINANCE ARE CALLING FOR ME
JUDGES ARE CALLING FOR ME
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Thursday, May 1st.

D. M. GOODALL

MANAGER,

TELEPHONE 407.

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TOKYO, JAPAN. 12, NISHIKI, SHIMIZU, SHIMIZU, SHIMIZU.
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BEATING THE BULGAR.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE DAILY
TELEGRAPH."

The preliminary operations on the British front commencing on September 1st attracted little or no attention in the Press. They were regarded outside the Salonika army as purely isolated actions bearing no particular relations to any subsequent larger scheme. On September 15th the main storm burst midway between the British left flank and Monastir. The Bulgarian line at this point ran along the top of a cliff which in many places drops sheer into a shallow river bed below. Considering the sector impregnable, the Bulgars had fortified it with only a single system of trenches, lightly manned, and during the first fortnight of the month he had also withdrawn the whole of his local reserves from that sector to the British front.

The choice of this sector of line, therefore, which stretched from Dobrapolje to Metrenik came to him as a complete surprise. The French and Serb attack carried the whole of his trench system in a single day, employing in many places, and notably at Sokul, scaling ladders to reach the summit of the cliff. And once his line had been pierced, enormous numbers of Allied reinforcements poured through the widening gap into the tangle of hills beyond. With his well-organised system of communications, the Bulgar, finding himself thus in difficulty, could easily have hurried large masses of troops to stop the breach. But such was the activity on the British front that he was unable to withdraw a single unit from opposite us, sending instead elements of the 11th German army from near Monastir. No sooner had he done this than the Serb advance extended to the left, and the town of Monastir, hardly won in September, 1917, and under constant shell fire ever since, was freed of enemy attention.

The Serbs and French continued their advance thenceforward in two main directions. The left-hand column drove the beaten German and Bulgar army up the main Monastir-Pilep road towards the very heart of the Boche communications, while a second column, after severe fighting, secured the great Babuna Pass, another principal artery with the interior, down which the Bulgar army had advanced in 1915. Meanwhile, on the original sector of advance, Serb cavalry, bearing north-north-east, crossed the trackless and barren hills, entering the Vardar Valley some ten days after the beginning of the offensive.

But in the interval many things had happened elsewhere. The Greeks on the Struma, taking up an advanced line in the valley, held the Bulgars reserves on their front by vigorous demonstration. From Lake Doiran to the right bank of the Vardar the whole British line advanced during September 18th and 19th. On the right of the lake, our possession of which was limited to the southern fringe, a division executed a bold march round the eastern and northern shores. On the immediate left of Doiran Greek troops rushed the strongly-fortified hill of Petit Couponne, while one of our divisions, depleted by a severe epidemic of influenza, captured Grand Couronne, the two summits together threatening the Bulgarian line of retreat as far left as the Vardar. On the left, again, another division, also depleted by sickness, took the Pip Ridge. These two last divisions, suffered very severe casualties, but in spite of these would have hung on to their gains had not the Greeks retired from Petit Couronne owing to heavy shell-fire, thus necessitating the withdrawal of our right flank, leaving our left flank exposed to serious attack. A second attack was quickly planned and carried out, but by that time the greater part of the Bulgar army had successfully retired.

Whoever was responsible for the strategy of the advance, whether it was as was rumoured, Field-Marshal Mitchell, of the Serbian Army, or General Sarrail, or General Franchet d'Esperey, he acknowledged the stubbornness of the British soldier in detailing him to the great holding attacks. The natural strength of the positions which faced us was enormous, and of this strength the Bulgars had taken every advantage. In addition, he had crowded his line to the utmost, so that opposing two depleted British and one Greek division were, according to captured Bulgar officers, at least 50,000 men supported by strong and well-directed artillery. Moreover, we had the most experience something of the magnitude of our task, for in 1917 we had attempted a very similar operation, and after tremendous casualties had gained not an inch of ground. Well might we have been excused then for entering the fight with half-hearted enthusiasm. But our men never for a moment wavered in their determination, and many deeds were done, those days, which the Salonika army will never officially recognise. But we who fought with our lads know and applaud.

THE BULGAR'S FEAR.
The strategic importance of these attacks cannot be over-estimated. Not only did we win the enemy's reserves to our front and cause him casualties which his declining morale could ill afford, but we seriously threatened his two main lines of communication, the Vardar and Strumiza valleys. The French and Serb advance on the left would inevitably have been held up had it not been for our operations. It was of us that the Bulgar was most afraid. The French and Serbian cavalry, pushing steadily onward, turned position after position. In mountainous country, the strategy of warfare, conventional entirely in the command of valley, and of such hills as dominated or dominated them. So certain had the Bulgar felt of the line he himself had chosen in 1915, his natural defensive frontier line—that

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE IMPORTANCE OF HELIGOLAND.

SIGNIFICANT ITEM IN TERMS OF
PEACE.

ITS VALUE TO ENGLAND.

Before it is too late it behoves us carefully to consider one little, though by no means insignificant, item in the terms of peace as they will affect the British Empire, writes a correspondent to the Morning Post. This item is Heligoland. Though few people seem to care what becomes of it, it is in reality of far more value to us than the whole German Navy and much else besides.

HISTORY OF HELIGOLAND.

Heligoland was part of our Empire from 1807 till 1890, in which year Lord Salisbury, with a levity and shortsightedness almost incredible, bartered it for territories in Africa which only our criminal negligence had allowed the Germans to occupy. This small, rocky islet in the North Sea, which we parted with so lightly and the Germans received with such exultation, lies less than 40 miles off the mouths of the Elbe and Weser. A quarter of a mile east of the main rock is a tiny reef or sandbank called Dünen Insel, which till 1780 was joined to its larger neighbour by a neck of land. Under the lee of this the largest vessels can ride safely at anchor. Heligoland itself is of a triangular shape, one mile long by nearly a third of a mile broad at its widest part. The whole is about 130 acres in area, and the only landing-place is a little strip of sand on the south-east.

The cession of Heligoland in 1890 was even more prejudicial to the national interests than the giving away of the Ionian Isles to Greece in 1854. The doctrine of self-determination, of which we hear so much now, would have put an effective stop to either proceeding. Events have shown how wise the Germans were in asking for Heligoland. Its possession by them hampered the activities of our Navy to an enormous extent, and as a submarine base it was of incalculable service to our enemies.

FRANK ADVICE.

Common sense says let us take it now, when we can have it for the asking, and run no risks. The gods never repeat their gifts. It will be impossible hereafter to recover it by any peaceful means, however we may wish it.

But, apart from its military or political utility there are many cogent reasons why we ought to recover our possession of the island. It is of the utmost value in connection with our North Sea fisheries, which we may be certain will become in the near future of capital importance to this country. There could be no more striking token and trophy of our naval supremacy and sovereignty over the North Sea, which German arrogance wished to re-baptise as "The German Sea," than this rock in the very centre of the area of our great exploits. Nor is it possible to imagine a more ideal spot for a memorial to our seamen. This might take the form of the colossal statue of Britannia with the trident in her fist, as the symbol of our national efficiency and success.

A RELIC OF OUR ANCIENT HOME.
Heligoland, again, is a relic and a reminder of our ancient home on the Continent. Like the birds of passage that congregate on it now, our ancestors, the Angles and Saxons, counted that as part of their inheritance, and rested there with their vessels when on their way to create England. It was the Dela, the Holy Island, of the Frisian race, and the centre of their religion. A form of the Frisian dialect is still to be heard there, and we know from the adage:—
"Bread, beer, and cheese."
Are good English and good Frisian.

Heligoland has a population of about 2,000, and is a delightful resort in the summer. To carry out the wish expressed by some callous persons that it should be blown up and destroyed would be as criminal as it would be senseless. Finally, it would be a disgrace to us to leave in the hands of such an enemy as the Germans have shown themselves to be what was once one of ours and has so many claims on our feelings. From its history, its associations, its character, and even its name Heligoland is a unique spot. Is there any valid, any conceivable, reason why we should not repurchase ourselves of it? The old man still lives who had to haul down our glorious flag nearly thirty years ago. Let him, and no other, have the joy and the privilege of running up the old flag again. The wishes of the inhabitants were not consulted when we gave up their home to a nation that it has now become a disgrace to belong to. It lies upon us to rectify this high-handed wrong.

his defences in the past were few and obsolete. Once we had bitten deeply enough into that line, he had no alternative but to retire.

This retirement probably began on September 20th, and throughout that day and the next he was vigorously harrying our whole front as a covering movement. About five o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st the bombardment greatly slackened and presently ceased. Our platoon, which had remained almost unmolested over his lines, showed signs of excitement. The atmosphere seemed charged with electricity which set one's tingling. Night fell. From dusk the whole scene was rent by vast explosions, where the Bulgar was destroying his dumps, depots, and hospitals. Thunderous reverberations shook the hills. Heligoland was silent. A few star-shells shot up from his front line. Our men were standing on the parapet in a feverish excitement, enjoying the scene as they might have done a fireworks display, all thoughts of war from their mind. Then came the order to advance. The pursuit had commenced.

LITTLE GIRL'S FACE A SIGHT

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WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."

FRIDAY, MAY 2nd, THE SCREAMING LONDON FARCE

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"MILESTONES."

MONDAY, MAY 5th, BRIEUX'S GREAT WORK ON THE SOCIAL EVIL

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TUESDAY, MAY 6th, THE GREAT SPY PLAY

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THE TERROR OF THE AIR.

HOW A LEAGUE OF NATIONS CAN ABOLISH IT.

[BY SIR LEO CHIOZZA MONKEY.]

It was as recently as July 25th, 1909, less than ten years ago, and only five years before the war broke out, that Blériot flew the Channel. Three days later, on July 28th, 1909, the first commercial advertisement offering flying machines for sale appeared.

In 1911 twelve French aviators flew the Channel, one of them carrying a passenger, and returned to France by the way they had come on the same day without mishap of any sort. They set off from France amid scenes of great enthusiasm, but here the incident with all its tremendous significance, passed almost without notice.

Four years later the Admiralty hastily improvised anti-aircraft defences to meet the new terror of the air. In the four succeeding years 1,570 British men, women, and children, nearly all of them non-combatants, suffered murder most foul at the hands of German airmen. The Zeppelins were beaten out of hand by daring pilots provided with a wonderful bullet. The aeroplanes, not so easily mastered, were kept in check by daring boys who were at school when Blériot flew the Channel in 1909. And the war ended with the world possessing tons of thousands of aeroplanes of many types, from the giant Handley Page and Caproni bombers, which look so comfortably secure, to the gun-like machines in which the knights of the air engage in Homeric combat.

SAFE TRAVEL.

Already, after so few years of experiment, flying has become a very safe and comfortable thing. When, sitting beside the pilot of a Handley Page, I went to France by air, I found that there was not even a thrill in it. It was jolly and all too short, but without smack of adventure. I did not experience the very real sense of danger which I felt when first I dropped at lightning speed down the shaft of a deep coal mine, in the wretched lift they call a "cage." In a little while we shall not dream of going to Paris save by air as the quickest, safest, and most comfortable way.

When once the internal combustion engine had been perfected by Daimler and others, flying became possible and rapidly progressed. Even more than in the case of the submarine, the aeroplane and airship are susceptible of further amazing rapid developments, with terrible possibilities.

The submarine must be utterly destroyed as a wholly base weapon of war. The flying machine and airship present a more complex problem. Our purpose must be to preserve and encourage the good and to eliminate the evil.

Given that aerial inventions went no further, if the nations armed themselves with aeroplanes enough the outbreak of war in twenty, or even ten years' time would mean such widespread terrorism throughout the world as had never before been known. But it is quite certain that science can so "improve" the aeroplane for war purposes that war in the near future would be unspeakably cruel, and that all the perils to the contest would be increased by the outbreak of air forms of competition to the murder of non-combatants on a gigantic scale.

SURPRISE ATTACKS.

The speed of the machines would be such that the first notice of war would be the rain of bombs on great cities. To guard against this, and the possible ceaseless watch-in-time-of-peace-by-night and day would be necessary. Enormous fleets of flying vessels would need to be ever ready for ascent and action. Searchlights and gun stations would have to be thickly established in and about every centre of population and all along the many main avenues of possible attack.

Every city and village, even those far inland, would need to be like the States—would need sufficient underground shelters to safeguard the entire populations.

Surface railways would become obsolete. Lines of communication would be useless unless buried deep below the surface in heavily protected tunnels.

So also with stores of food and materials and with munition factories. To set these on the surface would invite defeat.

If there is to be another great war, it will be largely a war in the air. We have to revise all our conceptions of warfare in view of the certainty that science can make the aeroplane and the airship the chief weapons of war in the near, the very near, future. So appalling are the certainties of the case that it would be better for the world to lose every advantage it might gain by flying rather than have to face the terror of the air as it can be most assuredly developed.

But there is no need to lose the good, for we can escape the evil.

The League of Nations must deal with the matter drastically by forbidding the manufacture or use of aerial machines or vessels of any sort for war purposes.

PRECAUTIONS.

The League of Nations must also undertake the duty of supervising the manufacture and use of all air vehicles, constructed for commercial or pleasure purposes, to ensure that they are not convertible or converted into war weapons. The manufacture of the various fighting vessels must cease altogether; the conversion of passenger into bombing vessels can and must be prevented.

To this end the League of Nations must establish and maintain and man the only aerial war vessels permitted in the world, to act as a world police force. These police vessels could bring swiftly to a halt any attempts by an unscrupulous Government to evade the edict against war. Their speed could make it impossible to convert commercial vessels.

The manning of this international force would be international. Britons, Frenchmen, Americans, Italians, Belgians, Spaniards, Russians, and, by-and-by, even compatriots of the gallant Richthofen would serve in it as comrades and establish, we need not doubt, an esprit de corps not less keen than that of the famous French Foreign Legion. It could make aerial war impossible, and more than that, it could make all war of whatever sort impossible. For science is going

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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to do so much for aviation that the machines of the International Air Force would be easy masters of any recalcitrant member of the League.

Those who are inclined to place reliance upon the power of defence possible to a country like ours should not deceive themselves. Things will never again be as they have been. When the twelve Frenchmen flew the Channel in 1911 they proved, as I pointed out vainly at the time, that Britain was no King's Island, and that it had good need to consider its new situation very gravely. We now face a future from which widespread terrorism in war can only be warded off by an effective League of Nations armed with an international aerial police.

It should be added that the peculiar qualities and powers of air vessels make them unfit for private ownership, even for pleasure or commercial use—Es-

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Optional cargo will be loaded, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods, remaining undelivered after May 5th, will be subject to rent.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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Hongkong, April 25th, 1919.

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Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

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Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

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Hongkong, April 25th, 1919.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

or Messrs. & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
NEWCHWANG	"NINGPO"	On 1st May, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"NUNNING"	On 1st May, Noon.
NEWCHWANG	"HWAH KUI"	On 1st May, 2 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th May, D'light.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 5th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SWEIANG"	On 6th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 8th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	"KWANGSE"	On 11th May, D'light.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 36

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIYAN" & Co. Capt. A. H. Stewart on THURSDAY, 1st May, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.

General Managers

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.	May 10th, 1919.
S.S. "ABOHEE"	May 21st, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	June 18th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	July 18th, 1919.
S.S. "EQUADOR"	

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Orphan, and the attention of on passengers cannot be over-emphasized.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toro Kuro Kama and the Canadian Pacific Lines. For further information rates, illustrations, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYXON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NEURALIA	Mid. May	Mid. June	June.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
HEJAZ	2nd May	22nd May
ILWARA	23rd May	11th June.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR ... end of May ... June

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only
DEWARA	11th May	
ARRATOON APCAR	16th May	

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 TONS	THURS. 15th May, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 TONS	SAT. 24th May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ATSTUA MARU 15,930 TONS	SAT. 3rd May, at Noon.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SHIDZUOKA MARU ... 8,200 TONS	SAT. 17th May, at Noon.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	AKI MARU ... 12,300 TONS	WED. 21st May, at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAIYU MARU ... 12,300 TONS	MON. 12th May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIFUNESAN MARU	End of May.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TENZAN MARU	Middle May.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

via

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

1. SUWA MARU ... MON. 24th May, at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

G. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 262, red 2

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 3rd, From YOKOHAMA.
THNYO MARU	23,000	May 6th.
SHINYU MARU	23,000	May 23rd.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	May 24th, From YOKOHAMA.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 18th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,800	May 13th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000 TONS	On or about 21st.
	"SPHINX" ... 21,000 TONS	do.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "PAUL LECAT" 20,000 TONS ... On or about 19th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOUBERT, Acting Agent, Queen's Building. Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th May.

"AMUR MARU" call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"KASADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Thursday, 9th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 10th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" ... Monday, 6th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

"SOUBAYAMA MARU" ... Friday, 2nd May.

"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 4th May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodations for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOHEU MARU" ... Thursday, 8th May, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 4th May, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (16,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,900 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" ... June 18th, 1919.
"CHINA" ... July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street. Tel. 1942.

